

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27,106

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1970

Established 1887

Bucks Britain's Sovereignty U.S. Decides to Close Consulate in Rhodesia

By A. D. Horne.

WASHINGTON, March 9 (UPI)—The United States will cut its last tie with white-ruled Rhodesia closing its consulate-general in Salisbury next week, Secretary of State William P. Rogers announced today.

The United States has never recognized the regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith, which declared its independence from Britain in November, 1965. But the American consular office in Salisbury was kept open to look after American interests, although U.S. officials insisted it was accredited to the British crown, and not to the Smith regime.

Implementation of the new constitution, Mr. Rogers said, was "the final and formal break" with Britain, which "the United States has regarded and continues to regard... as the lawful sovereign" in Rhodesia.

As a result, Mr. Rogers announced, the Salisbury office will be closed by March 17.

The decision has been a controversial one within the administration. Black African leaders have repeatedly urged the United States to make the move, most recently during Mr. Rogers' ten-day African tour last month, and British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart told Parliament last week that London has urged closing on the United States and other nations maintaining offices in Salisbury. These were identified here today as France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, South Africa, Switzerland and West Germany.

Business Pressures

Counter pressures have come mostly from business interests concerned over the loss of Rhodesian chrome ore, and from several Southern members of Congress.

Rhodesia has been the world's leading source of chrome, but purchase of the ore has been barred under mandatory United Nations economic sanctions and the United States now buys mostly Soviet chrome, at far higher prices.

U.S. exports to Rhodesia have declined from \$3 million in 1965 to less than \$1 million last year, mostly medicines and publications exempt from the sanctions.

Consular services to the 1,200 Americans in the country, mostly missionaries, will be provided from U.S. offices in neighboring South Africa and Malawi, officials said.

Mr. Rogers' statement said that efforts also would be made to arrange "appropriate on-the-spot assistance" for these Americans.

Officials said one possibility would be to designate local lawyers to act in a private capacity as "contact points."

The American consulate-general, which had a staff of 27 at its height, had been reduced to six officers, headed by consul W. Paul O'Neill Jr.



Maurice Schumann

taken as another sign of possible diplomatic movement in the Middle East, along with the recall of Mr. Jarring and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Vinogradov's arrival in Cairo last week.

Mr. Schumann conceded that France had shown "excessive optimism" toward the Big Four talks.

Mr. Schumann replied emphatically, "Incontestably, yes."

Mr. Schumann's remarks were

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Eds to Stop Insistence

Brandt Tries to End Deadlock By Moving Talks Out of Berlin

BERLIN, March 9 (AP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt proposed to meet with East German Premier Willi Stoph before other than Berlin.

The proposal was an attempt to delineate over the meeting the unprecedented contacts between the chiefs of the two governments, the East Germans have insisted that Mr. Brandt bypass West Berlin on his way from the meeting. The communists had suggested East Berlin as the site. Mr. Brandt had been bypassing West Berlin.

His proposal for a new site was submitted to Mr. Stoph at the session of the preliminary talks by Bonn's chief negotiator, Mr. Bahr.

Brandt's message mentioned a specific site but observers in Bonn thought Magdeburg in East Germany would be a possible site.

Brandt Policy at Stake
At Talks in 3 Capitals

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BERLIN, March 9—Chancellor Willy Brandt's multilateral moves to break down cold-war barriers in Eastern Europe hung in the balance today as his negotiators in Berlin failed to break the deadlock blocking his meeting with East German Premier Willi Stoph.

An unusual departure from the line on the East German side followed the first three days of talks, the East German Council of Ministers today issued a communiqué which declared that a meeting with Federal Chancellor Kurt in West Berlin would be a "negotiation to which we can not say no."

The first result was to turn the initial attention here to the next day of talks tomorrow in Moscow between Soviet Foreign Minister

Eds to Stop Insistence

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

U.S. Seeks Law to Strengthen

Tests on Suspected Criminals

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The Nixon administration asked Congress today for legislation to force suspects to submit to tests such as fingerprinting and blood specimens to determine if they should be charged with federal crimes.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell, in letters to House Speaker John W. McCormack and Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, who presides over the Senate, said such a law would provide a "useful new tool" for the apprehension of criminals.

Under the proposal, the order for a person to submit to identification checks would be given by a

probable cause to arrest is lacking."

The legislation would greatly broaden the latitude given federal law enforcement authorities in handling criminal investigations.

But Mr. Mitchell said it would not violate the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination and other Justice Department officials said they believed it would be permissible under Supreme Court rulings concerning Fourth Amendment guarantees against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Under the proposal, the order for a person to submit to identification checks would be given by a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Austria	4 S.	Libya	9 Pl.
Belgium	10 B.P.	Liberia	10 Ch.
Denmark	17 S.	Madagascar	120 Ch.
France	120	Malta	145 Pl.
Egypt	120	Netherlands	145 Pl.
Germany	120	Norway	175 M.K.
Great Britain	170	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8	Spain	120 S.P.
Iran	50 Rials	Sweden	150 S.K.
Italy	120	Turkey	100 T.L.
Israel	120	U.S. Military	500 S.D.
Lebanon	75	Yugoslavia	100 D.

Established 1887

Red Leader Invites Souvanna To Discuss Settlement in Laos

Souphanouvong Sends Message to Premier

By Stanley Karnow

HONG KONG, March 9 (UPI)—The Laotian Communist leader, Prince Souphanouvong, has invited Prince Souvanna Phouma, the premier, to discuss a "peaceful settlement" of the current tension in Laos.

Prince Souphanouvong, who is Prince Souvanna's younger half-brother, issued his invitation in an "urgent message" sent yesterday.

The text of the message, in a dispatch transmitted here today by the Khanhochan Pathet Lao, the Communist news agency, said that Prince Souphanouvong intended to deliver a letter requesting the premier's "views" on the Laotian problem.

The message, which came in the wake of a five-point peace proposal published by the political arm of the Pathet Lao on Friday, further indicated that the Communists are conducting their present military offensive in Laos in order to strengthen their position for negotiations.

According to reports from Laos, the Communists are moving toward Route 13, which links Vientiane with the royal capital of Luang Prabang. They are also reportedly threatening Sam Thong and Long Cheng, important government bases.

Warning that the Laos situation had become "grave" as a result of the "escalation of the U.S. war of aggression," and affirming his "goodwill," Souphanouvong implied that his letter would ask Souvanna to consider the Communist peace proposal.

Among its points, the proposal urged a halt to American bombings in Laos, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the country and the creation of "provisional coalition government" empowered to organize general elections.

Putting its official weight behind the proposal, North Vietnam issued a government statement calling the Laotian Communist offer "a very important initiative" evidencing "goodwill" and a "constant desire for peace and national concord" in Laos.

The pronouncement, transmitted here tonight by Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency, made no mention of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Prince Souphanouvong

Souphanouvong's message to Souvanna Phouma.

Souphanouvong's initiative was

his first known direct communication to the premier in a year. Its tone was far more conciliatory than the Communist leader's last message to Souvanna in February, 1969.

Judging by his past pronouncements, the premier may well assert in response to the message that the establishment of a "provisional

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Children Man a Key Base in Laos

By Henry Kamm

MUONG PHALANE, Laos, March 9 (NYT)—The western reaches of the Ho Chi Minh trail are no more than 20 miles east of this command post of the 33rd Volunteer Battalion of the Laotian Army, and the Sanh, the once embattled valley just south of the Demilitarized Zone in Vietnam, is only about 60 miles from here, also on Route 9.

Four North Vietnamese battalions, as well as a number of troops of the Communist Pathet Lao, are believed to be active in this sector, guarding

the vital infiltration route for men and supplies.

But this command post three miles from the village deep in the jungle is protected by nothing more formidable than two "Shuri" mortars and three 60s, as well as a few old American machine guns.

Manning the guns as often as not are children. Dozens of teenagers are shouldering American M-16 rifles and the youngest met here yesterday—there are several of his age—was 12 years old. When they stand at attention with their rifles at their heels, the muzzles reach

to their shoulders.

They are all volunteers, an officer insisted at first, but later conceded that some were and others were not, and most were younger than they said. But he asked: "What else can we do—we have no men?"

In this region of southern Laos, able-bodied men have frequently been pressed into service by the Pathet Lao as well as by the government. Many from the contested zone have fled from the intensive American bombing of the trail region and many have been killed. Because Laotian regional commanders tend to act like war-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Hanoi Chief Calls for Purge Of Leaders, Party Reshuffle

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, March 9 (NYT)—The first secretary of North Vietnam's Communist party has called for a purge of leaders and other elements "detested by the masses" and the simultaneous admission of "young members" to strengthen the party.

The official, Le Duan, also advocated a far-reaching reorganization of the party and government structure—nearly six months after the death of President Ho Chi Minh—as well as economic flexibility and the proclamation of a "new economic policy" modeled after Lenin's program in 1924.

These proposals were the highlights of a lengthy ideological document, appearing over Mr. Duan's signature in Hanoi, on Feb. 14.

The text of the 50,000-word article, titled "Under the Glorious banner for Independence, Freedom, and Socialism, Let Us Advance and Achieve New Victories," was obtained here yesterday in English translation.

This is the first time that the appeal for a purge in the North Vietnamese Communist party has become known to the West.

Successor to Ho

It appears to establish the 62-year-old Mr. Duan as the undisputed leader of North Vietnam and successor to Ho Chi Minh.

This interpretation by American specialists in North Vietnamese affairs was reinforced by subsequent editorial comment in Hanoi newspapers, describing Mr. Duan's article as "brilliant" and in the "spirit of Uncle Ho." Such praise for Mr. Duan, singling him out in what has been previously represented as "collective leadership," since President Ho's death last September, had not appeared before in the North Vietnamese newspapers.

Mr. Duan's call for a purge of "degraded elements" in the party and his bitter criticism of a "number of comrades of the leading organs" who ignore the "collective leadership principle," suggested to U.S. experts that the party secretaries

just returned from a visit to North Vietnam, made in the company of four escorts.

The bombing of the North stopped 16 months ago, but the watchword for all—army and people—is vigilance, an attitude that leaps out at the visitor from those aspects of North Vietnamese life he is permitted to observe.

What I saw and heard leaves

the impression that the armed forces are capable of a long, tenacious war effort. That is their history, as they repeat it to a visitor. One thousand

years of resistance to Chinese rule. Two hundred years spent fighting the Mongols. A hun-

dred years against the French.

Now, sophisticated weapon systems and heavy arms are on hand from the Soviet Union. Light infantry weapons come in quantity from Communist China.

Army Honored

Songs and slogans in every community I traveled through had the army as the people's shield against "American imperialist aggression." Songs and poems are composed in the army's honor.

They are sung by hundreds of amateur choruses in free public entertainment in every province, North Vietnamese officials told me. In 16 days in the country, I saw two such performances—one in Hanoi and one near Dong Hoi, in the south, on the way to the Demilitarized Zone.

When infiltration by North Vietnamese regulars was claimed by the Americans to be at its height in 1967, they estimated 8,000 a month entering South Vietnam.

Their army trucks carry 24 soldiers. Just 12 trucks a day could carry more than 8,000 soldiers a month, if that's the way they went south in 1967.

Some of the soldiers rode bicycles of Chinese and local manufacture.

They decorated their vehicles

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. to Disclose Any Future Casualties Sustained in Laos

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler announced tonight that President Nixon had issued orders to inform the American people about all military aircraft losses and military air personnel casualties in Laos once search-and-rescue missions are completed.

At the same time, the White House announced that six civilians, in addition to one Army captain, Joseph Bush, were killed in Laos last year as a result of hostile action.

The civilians all were described as persons in support roles rather than active military ones.

The names will be released by the State Department as part of a new administration policy of providing more information on the war in Laos.

Democrats Accuse Nixon of 'Quibbles'

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, March 9 (NYT)—Sen. Stuart Symington complained today that President Nixon had painted a "misleading" picture of American casualties in Laos by not disclosing the number of American airmen lost over Laos.

The Missouri Democrat, chairman of a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that has investigated the American involvement in Vietnam, asserted that casualties of American airmen far exceeded the 27 Americans that the administration acknowledged have been killed or were missing in ground operations in Laos.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif., meanwhile, charged that the administration was engaging in "quibbles" to "cover up" the combat losses of American forces in Laos and the extent of American casualties

Propaganda Battle Feared

New Soviet Arms Stand Dismays U.S. Aides

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, March 9 (UPI).—Senior U.S. officials have been startled and somewhat dismayed by the lengthy Soviet policy statement criticizing American weapons planes as potentially damaging to the chances for an arms control agreement.

The main thesis of the Soviet statement, published Saturday in *Pravda*, the Communist party newspaper, was that after years of arms rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union, a virtual parity existed. It indicated that Moscow was willing to accept this balance, but that some American leaders were still seeking "superiority" over the Soviet Union.

The statement was seen by several American analysts as aimed primarily at the following objectives:

• Strengthening the hand of congressional critics who seek to prevent the administration from expanding the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile program beyond the two sites approved after bitter debate last year.

• Influencing the American bargaining position in the second round of arms limitation talks scheduled to get under way in Vienna on April 16. Administration planners said the Russians "were aware" that the United States planned to work out its specific tactics during the next month.

• Rebutting recent assertions by President Nixon and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird that the Soviet missile threat was mounting at a dangerous pace.

"What's most disturbing to me," said one diplomat, "is that this is the first time the Russians appear to be making propaganda out of the talks in an effort to influence a U.S. domestic debate. If we respond in kind, as some might be tempted to do, this would not help the atmosphere surrounding the talks."

Opponents in Congress of the administration's request to build a third Safeguard installation and to do preliminary work at five more sites argue that such moves, coming at this time, would probably harm the prospects for successful arms control negotiations.

Administration officials were

prepared to insist that the single specific subject the Russians discussed fully and frankly in the preliminary phase of talks in Helsinki was ballistic missile defense. It is unlikely because the Russians were concerned that a thin U.S. defense missile system might be expanded into a heavy one that could affect their deterrent capability, officials said. Safeguard gave the United States a strong bargaining point in the talks.

Since Safeguard critics weren't at Helsinki and administration officials were, the latter might have had a stronger argument. But the *Pravda* article is viewed by some U.S. officials as a clear attempt to weaken the administration's argument.

The article, signed by "Observer," a pen name used to signify a high-ranking Soviet official, declared: "American leaders said a year ago that deployment of Safeguard beyond the first stage would depend on the outcome of the SALT talks—but now preferred not to remember this and to deploy Safeguard further before the talks can move ahead."

A Pentagon official said the Russians knew that this was only one of the factors President Nixon listed last year. An annual review, the President said, would assess the growth of the Russian and Chinese missile threats as well as merely to match it.

The *Pravda* article derided as "mythical" the notion that the Soviet Union was posing a larger threat. Rather, it insisted the Russians weren't trying to achieve superiority over the United States, but merely to match it.

Brandt Tries to End Deadlock By Moving Talks Out of Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

gent, the whole round could collapse as dramatically as it began.

© Los Angeles Times

Warsaw Talks

WARSAW, March 9 (UPI).—West German and Polish officials today resumed talks on improving relations in a 2-1/2-hour meeting described as "very friendly."

West German envoy Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz said he will continue his discussions with Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Winiewicz tomorrow.

He said the talks were held in the "same good businesslike atmosphere" as when the Bonn-Warsaw dialogue was opened Feb. 6, and be added in English, "It was friendly, as usual."

Asked if there was discussion of the Oder-Neisse border—the key issue between West Germany and Poland—Mr. Duckwitz replied, "We are discussing everything."

France Sees Big-4 Shifts On Mideast

Schumann Reports U.S., Russia Closer

(Continued from Page 1)

but claimed that without such optimism the talks would never have started or continued.

He asserted that the Big Four agreed "in principle" on all the "essential" points of a settlement. France has urged the compilation of a catalogue of points on which the Big Four agree. U.S. diplomats have been skeptical, arguing that the disagreements are far more important.

Evacuation Is Issue

The French foreign minister said that disagreement "begins when it comes to placing the accent on evacuation of the occupied territories or on guarantees of peace." The Soviet Union has stressed evacuation of the territories occupied by Israel in the 1967 war, while the United States has supported Israel's demand for various diplomatic and military guarantees.

However, Mr. Schumann said, "nobody is thinking of an unconditional evacuation." He said that there was general agreement on the necessity of demilitarizing frontier zones and of the return of UN peacekeeping forces. "Certainly," he said, the UN troops would have to be stationed in the Middle East under such conditions that "their departure cannot take place as it did in 1967."

In May, 1967, UN forces were withdrawn from the Egyptian frontier with Israel on the demand of Cairo. The withdrawal was considered a major cause of the war that followed.

A possible mandate for new UN peacekeeping forces has been one of the differences between U.S. and Soviet proposals in the current Mideast negotiations. The United States has urged that only the UN Security Council be empowered to withdraw such forces.

Soviet Position

The Soviet plan has suggested only that UN forces be stationed at Sharq-el-Sheikh on the Tiran Straits and other flashpoints for a period of three years—without specifying what would happen afterward. Mr. Schumann did not make it clear whether the Soviet position in this respect has been modified.

As for French policy, Mr. Schuman stressed that the principal criterion for its relations with Israel would be the Israeli attitude toward Big Four talks. Israeli leaders have rejected the idea of a peace settlement "imposed" by the Big Four but Mr. Schumann said today that the Big Four's role was "to create conditions for the realization of a settlement." He quoted Mr. Jarring as having told him that another effort at mediation would have no chance of success unless "the Big Four pave the way."

Eban Discourts Talks

PARIS, March 9 (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said tonight the Big Four talks on the Middle East had no significance in themselves, but were merely a technical method of studying peace prospects.

He was answering listeners' questions over the independent radio station, Europe Number One, a few hours after French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann stressed to reporters here the importance of the talks among the United States, Russia, Britain and France.

Mr. Eban, speaking from Jerusalem, left open the possibility that Israeli authorities might move 300,000 Palestinian refugees from the Gaza Strip to the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

In answer to a question about Egyptian press reports that Israel was considering such a step, Mr. Eban said no decision had been taken yet. But he said that Israel would not oppose movements desired by the people themselves for economic reasons, if security were not affected more.

Three MIG fighter-bombers were parked in a row at the

exhibition entrance gate.

The lineup continued with artillery of various dimensions up to 155 millimeters. Then rockets of large sizes. Surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles.

A heavy tank and several of medium weight. Amphibious and tracked personnel carriers. Huge radar screens. Helicopters. An assault boat. Special trucks of almost every description.

Vietnamese soldiers, many of them women, have been trained to operate all imported weapon systems, it was told.

Most bear the mark of manufacture in the Soviet Union.

Soviet technicians in business suits are frequent guests at hotels run by Vietnam Tourism, a state company. But I saw no guest who looked like a military or civilian representative of Communist China.

The Chinese maintain their own guest quarters.

Last Feb. 22, on the 52d anniversary of the Soviet armed forces, Soviet diplomats gave a reception in Hanoi. All foreign missions attended except the Chinese.

Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap came to the Soviet Embassy for the festivities.

As we traveled through the country, we saw hundreds of cemeteries on high ground under the shade of trees. Fresh flowers were on the graves and large red signs hung over cemetery gates, proclaiming,

"For the glory of the fatherland."

"The fatherland is grateful," The fatherland is grateful,"

I asked the interpreter if the signs of homage were for soldiers who had died on the front in South Vietnam.

"Many people died heroic deaths in the air war of destructions in North Vietnam," he said. "The signs are for them."

U.S. Copter's Rockets Fired Over Saigon; Kill 2, Wound 1

SAIGON, March 9 (Reuters).—An apparent electrical fault unleashed 14 rockets from an American helicopter gunship onto houses near Saigon, killing two Vietnamese civilians and wounding 11, a U.S. military spokesman said today.

The incident occurred late yesterday afternoon near Tan Son Nhut Air Base, seven miles from the city center. Two pods containing a total of 14 2.75-inch rockets were fired from an AH-1 Cobra helicopter. An investigation is under way, the spokesman said.

The Cobra is a two-man, single-rotor helicopter armed with rockets and heavy machine guns for strike and ground-support roles.

In another helicopter incident yesterday, an American UH-1 Huey crashed close to the Cambodian border, about 130 miles north-northeast of Saigon, killing four Americans and five South Vietnamese and wounding one South Vietnamese.

The crash, the cause of which was not known, occurred near Duc Lap Special Forces Camp, one of two camps besieged for more than a month by North Vietnamese late last year, when the attackers lost 1,500 dead.

The U.S. Air Cavalry Division lost six killed and 24 wounded yesterday in two clashes with guerrillas near the Cambodian border north-west of Saigon. Thirty-three guerrillas were killed.

B-52 bombers flew nine missions in the last 24 hours, dropping 1,500 tons of bombs on bunkers and troop positions close to the Cambodian border in central Kontum Province and in Tay Ninh and Phuoc Long Provinces northwest of Saigon.

In the Mekong delta city of Can Tho, a small bomb exploded at the entrance of the American Cultural Center, injuring four Vietnamese civilians and causing minor damage to the building, an American Embassy spokesman said.

In Saigon, informed sources said that recently captured Viet Cong prisoners have revealed that the Presidential Palace and the residence of American Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker are among a lot of face for the government.

The struggle over newspaper prices began last month, when Thieu's minister for economic affairs announced that the price of imported paper would be doubled. The minister explained that he wanted to develop a stronger domestic paper industry.

After a test of wills lasting nearly three weeks, President Nguyen Van Thieu gave in to the publication demands on almost every paper in the country.

Vietnamese journalists claimed victory over the president, many described his concessions as a lot of face for the government.

Prince Souvanna's neutrals held seven of 10 portfolios in that original arrangement while Prince Souphanouvong, named vice-premier, controlled four seats. The right-wing faction led by Gen. Phoumi Nosavan also had four cabinet members and four other seats to a fringe group.

But in April, 1963, following the assassination in Vientiane of one of their comrades, Souphanouvong and his associates fled from the capital to the Plain des Jarres, contending that their lives were in danger.

A few leftist neutrals joined them and, less than a year after its formation, the coalition government had effectively broken up.

Since then, however, Souvanna Phouma has repeatedly refused to fill the government seats vacated by the Communists. In an interview

view last year he said: "Their forces await their return here."

The Communists argue that neutralist group under Souvanna Phouma no longer exists and the premier himself, having come an American "stooge," has fact shifted into the rightist camp.

Red Pullback Reported

VIENIANKE, Laos, March 9 (UPI).—Intelligence sources today there are indications North Vietnamese are pulling from two U.S. support bases cause of supply problems by American bombing.

Gen. Vang Pao, the commander of Lao troops in the area received reports they are back because they cannot enough rice or munitions, source said.

The reason given for this bombing campaign—Route 7, the North Vietnamese supply line from Hanoi and supply routes leading south the Plain des Jarres.

U.S. to Disclose Any Future Casualties Sustained in Laos

(Continued from Page 1)

"desperate attempts to make Laos look as bad as Vietnam."

The Democrats, the Republican leader told reporters, have "practically no issues left" so are resorting to talk about "conspiracy . . . a secret war" so that the Democratic presidential aspirants will "have something to talk about."

Whatever the political motivation, it was apparent from the Senate reaction today that the President had not completely stifled the criticism in the Senate by his public report on Laos, issued by the White House last Friday. For the moment at least, the critics were concentrating on the question whether the President had given a complete picture of American military involvement when he declared in the report: "No American stationed in Laos has ever been killed in ground combat operations."

Over the weekend, the White House was forced to modify that statement by acknowledging that an Army captain and 26 American civilians stationed in Laos had been killed by Communist troops or were listed as missing as a result of enemy ground action over the last six years.

A White House spokesman said the President was "absolutely not concerned" that the administration might be creating a "credibility problem" about American activities in Laos, and Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Democratic leader, complimented the President for moving

so quickly in announcing American casualties once it was about them after the report.

At a Senate Foreign Committee hearing, Senator questioned why the administration made such a big, misleading public "their烈casualties on the ground".

"What is the purpose of the air casualties?" Senator asked. "Men who die in Laos surely are much combat casualties who die on the ground."

The senator suggested one reason that air considered "non-combatants" was because "we constant forces are not engaged in Laos."

WEATH

	C	F
AMSTERDAM	2	35
ATHENS	12	45
BERLIN	18	64
BELGRADE	10	50
BELGRADE	10	50
BIGS	3	37
BUDAPEST	8	43
CAIRO	21	70
COPENHAGEN	8	32
COSTA RICA	17	63
DAUBLIN	8	45
EDINBURGH	11	41
FLORENCE	8	46
FRANKFURT	2	35
GENEVA	2	35
ISTANBUL	8	4
LAS PALMAS	20	4
LONDON	4	14
MADRID	10	35
MOSCOW	1	1
MUNICH	2	35
NEW YORK	8	12
OSLO	1	1
PARIS	1	1
PRAGUE	1	1
REDBRIDGE	1	1
STOCKHOLM	1	1
TAVI	1	1
TUNIS	1	1
VIENNA	1	1
WASHINGTON	1	1
ZURICH	1	1

U.S. Canadas 1700 GMT.

AP Photo

BOOK FOR ROBBERY—This sequence of photos taken by a hidden camera at the Bank of America in Solana Beach shows two bank robbers at work with their hostage.

Police, Camera Confirm 5-Year-Old's Alibi for Being Late to Dinner

SOLANA BEACH, Calif., March 9 (AP)—Five-year-old Michael James had a great excuse for being an hour late for dinner: He had been a hostage in a bank robbery.

Two men, he said, "took me by the hand and we went into the bank and steered almost all their dollars and put them in a money case."

But his grandmother, Peira Stout, scolded him and said he shouldn't ride his bike for the next two weeks as a punishment for telling a lie.

Then detectives knocked at the door. They had a picture (above) of Michael being held by one of two men who, they said, took \$8,000 from the Bank of America branch in this seaside community, north of San Diego, last Friday. The picture had been taken by hidden camera in the bank.

Michael told the police the robbers were "bad men but they were nice to me."

He said he was riding his bike in a vacant field near his home when two men drove up and forced him into their car.

He had to go with them because one of the men "was holding on to my hand real tight."

Investigators said the robbers stopped two women tellers as they were leaving the bank after closing hours. Gripping the child by the arm, the men got in the bank by saying they had the boy's brother and were going to kill him if they were not allowed in.

With Michael in tow they robbed the tellers' cages, stuffing the money into a pillow case.

They fled in a bank employee's car, putting Michael off in a vacant field.

That was the only time he was scared, Michael said.

"They told me to go right home or they'd kill me," he explained. "I got scared."

Michael picked up his bike and pedaled home as fast as he could.

Positive Steps Urged

U.S. Educator Deplores Lack Of Effort for Integration

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, March 9 (NYT)—Integration, the most effective educational instrument in improving the achievement of disadvantaged black children, can work without loss to whites, but the nation and the federal government have failed to try to make it work.

This view comes from Prof. James S. Coleman, principal author of the monumental 1968 federal study of educational equality. The mathematical sociologist at Johns Hopkins University was interviewed at a time of rising philosophical turmoil in the capital and the nation regarding school integration.

The country appears transfixed with school busing. Mr. Coleman said, when there are a variety of

Gaullists Gain In Voting for Local Councils

PARIS, March 9 (Reuters)—Gaullists and their allies strengthened their position in French local government elections yesterday, the first since the presidential contest of last year.

Voters were electing half the 4,000 general councils—in 94 metropolitan departments, but not Paris.

With all domestic results in, the Gaullist UDR party had held 131 of its 174 seats and has 59 candidates favorably placed for runoff Sunday. Runoffs are held where no candidate has polled an absolute majority.

The Independent Republican party, an ally of the UDR, retained 74 of its 105 seats and has 23 candidates well placed in runoffs. Candidates allied with the government held 26 of their 40 seats and have 14 candidates favorably placed for runoffs.

The Communists held 87 of their 111 seats and have 38 candidates in good position for runoffs.

Communist Gain

Like the pro-government groups, the Communists increased their share of the poll compared with the 1964 council elections. The Communists bettered their percentage from 22.2 to 23.8, and the Gaullists and allies raised theirs from 17.1 to 22.4.

Abstentions fell by 5 percent compared with 1964, from 43.4 to 38.2 percent.

The results underlined the stability of French local politics. Of the 1,000 candidates elected yesterday, 980 were previous councillors. Two of the 14 cabinet ministers who were candidates were elected outright.

Cuban Granted Refuge

PANAMA CITY, March 9 (AP)—A Cuban soccer player who defected at the Central American Games was granted refugee yesterday in the Nicaraguan Embassy, Ambassador Antonio Vales Martinez said. Rafael Rodriguez Arguello, 24, defected Friday and was sheltered by an unidentified family.

FREDDY

PERFUMES
GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS
10 RUE AUBER, PARIS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
Phone: 43.74.05



Teaching Economics and Plotting

Papandreu's Double Life As a Greek Exile in Canada

By Edward Cowan

KING CITY, Ontario, (CP)—"I lead two lives," said Andreas Papandreu, savoring the drama of the line.

The former Greek cabinet minister has returned to his initial vocation, teaching economics, but what is most on his mind is a move to oust the military junta that seized power in Athens three years ago and has since ruled without an election. Mr. Papandreu said the ouster might take five or ten years.

When, in 1964-66, he was a member of his father's cabinet, Mr. Papandreu said, the Greek intelligence service was under his jurisdiction, but only nominally.

Mr. Papandreu, 51, teaches at York University, on the northern outskirts of Toronto. He is the son of George Papandreu, the former Greek premier who died in 1968.

Andreas Papandreu—with his 31-year-old mother, his wife, the former Margaret Chant of Bimhurst, Ill., and their four children, aged 11 to 17—live in a large house with an outdoor swimming pool in a subdivision in this small, quiet community a dozen miles north of the university.

An alias is painted on the mailbox. A frisky German shepherd named Turk ("That was the name he had when we bought him," explained the exiled Greek politician) charges across the lawn to appraise visitors. The telephone number is unlisted.

The Papandreous want no photographs or word pictures of their house or car. Mr. Papandreu is accompanied by a bodyguard-chefeur. In Europe, where he has been every six weeks or so to keep touch with the Greek exile movement, "there is usually somebody with Andreas," said his wife.

To judge from a three-hour visit to their home recently and the ease with which it was arranged, the Papandreous do not live in fear. But, as Mrs. Papandreu put it, "in general, we're cautious."

Mr. Papandreu talked with intensity of his own political life.

The Papandreous want no photographs or word pictures of their house or car. Mr. Papandreu is accompanied by a bodyguard-chefeur. In Europe, where he has been every six weeks or so to keep touch with the Greek exile movement, "there is usually somebody with Andreas," said his wife.

To judge from a three-hour visit to their home recently and the ease with which it was arranged, the Papandreous do not live in fear. But, as Mrs. Papandreu put it, "in general, we're cautious."

He said about 200 students were the members of "a small revolutionary group from which we must protect people and property." He blamed them for destroying property, blocking buildings, terrorizing secretaries, disrupting classroom activities and forcing the closing of several administrative offices.



Andreas Papandreu

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Associated Press

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Pre

London Airport Firemen Return; Strike Unresolved

LONDON, March 9 (Reuters).—Heathrow Airport, hit by seven nights of wildcat striking by firemen, is faced with a further strike tomorrow.

The 90 firemen, who returned to work at lunchtime today, after causing the airport to close down night from last Monday until today, have totally rejected the latest management offer of a weekly pay increase of about \$1.30.

This offer by the British Airport Authority is less than the \$1.44 demand made by the firemen.

The firemen will remain at work tonight and tomorrow, "until they have exhausted the negotiating machinery," a spokesman for the Transport and General Workers Union said.

Study Shows U.S. Priests Quit Because of Loss of Morale

By James Stack

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 9 (UPI).—The Roman Catholic priest who decides to marry usually does so because of an occupational hazard that has left him easy prey for the first sensitive woman who comes into his life, according to a survey by a Harvard priest-psychiatrist.

His conclusion was reached on the basis of interviews with about 100 priests who have left the active ministry.

The survey was conducted by the Rev. Dr. James J. Gill, a Jesuit priest on the staff of Harvard University Health Services.

The findings became public at a time when the Roman Catholic Church is losing an estimated 2,500 priests a year in the United States.

The Gill study suggests that these losses reflect not a mild moral breakdown among priests but a serious breakdown in priestly morale.

Father Gill contends that most

priests who abandon their vocations to marry suffer from a deep depression fed by an institutional climate that does not cater to ego.

Father Gill dismissed the notion that celibacy, in and of itself, is a major causal factor in the decision of priests who quit.

"I find that the priests who are leaving and marrying are virtually all depressed," said Father Gill, who holds a medical degree from Marquette University.

"I don't mean to say that every last man I have seen leaving the priesthood with the intention of marrying falls into this category," he added.

"But the statistical predominance of those who fit into this category is quite striking."

The priest-dropout, Father Gill said, is most often a man who finds himself taken for granted in a crowded system that sometimes denies the human needs for a pat on the back.

This discovery causes some of the church's most dedicated and talented priests to become sad and lonely, disillusioned and resentful, Father Gill said.

"These are task-oriented men who were raised by their parents in such a way that the achievement of goals—particularly difficult ones—appeals strongly to them," he said.

"They go about their work in a compulsive, perfectionistic way, not seeking or enjoying pleasure from it, but aiming unconsciously at the recognition and approval they will gain from those they serve."

Recognition Lacking

When this recognition and approval eludes him, the emotionally vulnerable priest is in deep trouble, often without even knowing why, Father Gill suggested.

The Gill findings reveal that it takes between five and 15 years for a priest to experience the disillusionment that inevitably leads to a crisis.

Priests begin to feel they are being taken for granted when they find nobody seems to care how hard they work to prepare a sermon or teach a class, Father Gill said.

"Applause comes less frequently as the years go by. They begin to feel more and more dissatisfied with themselves, with their role in the church and with their requirement of celibacy."

The priest then becomes unhappy with his lot in life and pessimistic about his future and this, Father Gill says, is when the emotional explosion comes.

Article 34 of the concordat provides that marriages celebrated by priests in Italy shall have full civil effect. According to the Vatican, this provision also means that Italy cannot—without renegotiating the concordat—provide for civil dissolution of Roman Catholic marriages.

In recent votes in the constitutional committees of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, Italian parliamentarians have rejected this argument.

Moro Holds Talks

ROME, March 9 (UPI).—Former Premier Aldo Moro neared the end of a crucial round of talks tonight while conflicting pressures from the Vatican and the Communists threatened his efforts to form a new government.

Mr. Moro conferred separately with leaders of his Christian Democratic party and its three prospective partners in a center-left government. He was expected to report to President Giuseppe Sarat tomorrow or Wednesday.

The main subjects of today's talks were reported to be a divorce bill, which the Vatican says would harm church-state relations, and cooperation with the Communist United Democratic Left party.

Mr. Taub is one of the principal American backers of the motion picture "Z," for which Mr. Theodorakis composed the score. The composer is best known outside Greece for the score of "Zorba the Greek."

Mr. Taub said the U.S. Embassy had helped to set up his meeting with the deputy premier. He said he had originally hoped to win Mr. Theodorakis' release in time for the April 7 Academy Award presentations, but that he did not believe the composer would be freed by that time. "Z" has been nominated for several Academy Awards.

The general curia of the Jesuit order has dissociated itself from their stand. And Vatican Radio is operated by the Jesuits.



Associated Press
VANISHING AMERICANS—An unidentified Indian mother and her child being carried away by military police during a demonstration at Fort Lawton, near Seattle.

Jane Fonda, Others Arrested As GIs Repel an Indian Raid

SEATTLE, March 9 (AP).—The Army has repelled a band of Indians who attempted to take over part of a fort, arresting actress Jane Fonda and about 80 other persons in the process.

After the demonstration last night eight Indians said they had been beaten and clubbed by military police in a cell at the Fort Lawton stockade here.

Miss Fonda and 14 other persons were seized by military police at Fort Lewis, 35 miles south of here, after a larger group was unsuccessful in efforts to occupy a section of Fort Lawton, part of which is scheduled to be made surplus by the Army and may become a park.

The Indians, about 160 strong, were met by the MPs on their second attempt to enter Fort Lawton.

The group, which called itself the "United American Indian Ft. Lewis Occupational Force," climbed fences, scaled a high bluff and set up a teepee.

University's Demand

The Indians, some carrying sleeping bags and food, read a proclamation demanding that an "Indian university" and cultural center be developed at the fort.

Addressed to "the Great White Father and all his people," the proclamation said: "In the name of all Indians, we reclaim this land for all Indian tribes."

Col. Stuart Palos, Fort Lawton commander, said Miss Fonda's lawyer was given a "letter of expulsion" banning her from the post after she took part in the demonstration.

About 70 persons, including women and children, were held briefly at the post stockade for illegal entry. Meanwhile, at the main gate, other members of the group sang and beat drums.

Col. Palos said Miss Fonda was found with about 14 others in an Army tactical area" at Fort Lewis.

Speaking at the University of Hartford to more than 425 leaders of Connecticut Jewish organizations, Mr. Rostow said the Soviet Union is increasing its pressure to exploit "Arab hostility to Israel in order to transform the whole region."

"There is no hope of containing and controlling that pressure without the calm and steady application of the full influence of the United States. We should act on a crisis basis to prevent a war in the not too distant future."

Mr. Rostow described UN efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East as "stalemated" and said that providing Phantom jets and other war materials to Israel "should help to persuade [Egyptian] President Gamal Abdel Nasser and the Soviet Union that a 'war of attrition' against Israel is not only a crime but a folly."

He said that Mr. Nasser and the Soviet Union must be persuaded that "their present course involves risks which no one can foresee or control."

Mr. Rostow said that a peace guaranteed by the United States should be based on the Nov. 22, 1967, Security Council resolution that included provisions for establishing secure and recognizable territorial boundaries and demilitarization.

(Ten of the arrested men were remanded in custody for eight days by a court today, pending further police inquiries. The 11th man was released, an official spokesman said.)

The source, motive and possible consequences of the assassination attempt remain obscure.

Machine-guns and rifle bullets missed the archbishop by inches, one bullet piercing his helicopter seat, and another brushing his robe before hitting the pilot.

The animosity between Greek Cypriots and the Turkish minority has exploded violently twice in five years, leading to the de facto separation of the two communities with barbed wire, sandbags and a 2,000-man United Nations force.

The restraining influence of Turkey and Greece is one factor. Another, however, is the relatively moderate leadership of the two communities under President Makarios and the Turkish leaders.

Some of the Greek Cypriot leaders are more moderate than President Makarios, but none has a fraction of his double authority as the Greeks' religious leader and hero of their independence struggle against the British. This has allowed him a measure of control over the turbulent bands of former resistance fighters who want to renew the fight against the Turks and achieve their original goal of Enosis—union with Greece.

The killing of President Makarios, observers agree, would almost certainly have unleashed this barely repressed violence.

Today, Nicosia was calm, but puzzled and apprehensive. A demonstration of support for the president in front of his palace this morning was organized by all the Greek political groups.

According to well-informed sources, several of the men arrested belonged to the Greek Cypriot National Front, a clandestine group that has thrown bombs and stolen arms to press its fight for Enosis.

Several others were followers of

Bonn Seizes East German Spy Suspect

Officer Was to Set Up Espionage Network

KARLSRUHE, March 9 (Reuters).—West German officials today announced the capture of a suspected East German secret agent a week after smashing a Communist spy ring in Bonn.

Federal prosecutor Felix Kaul said security men over the weekend seized an officer of the East German Ministry for State Security sent to Frankfurt to establish a new espionage network.

The man, who gave his name as Hasso Schlesinger, 41, was described as an "instructor"—intelligence jargon for an agent who issues orders to other spies.

A federal judge yesterday ordered Mr. Schlesinger's formal arrest on suspicion of espionage.

Mr. Schlesinger, believed to have entered West Germany on a forged West German identity document, was also described as deputy department head in the East German Culture Ministry.

Last week, intelligence men rounded up the last member of an alleged spy trio in Bonn accused of feeding Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet secret to East Berlin.

Mr. Kaul said today that the latest arrest had no connection with the Bonn spy ring.

In another incident, army Sgt. Hugo Preiser was arrested last January for alleged espionage for East Germany. His arrest was announced only last week and was also believed to have no connection with the Bonn trio.]

Security Guidelines

BONN, March 9 (UPI).—New guidelines to prevent thefts of state secrets from cabinet ministers' offices will be drawn up at a special meeting of security officials here Wednesday, a government spokesman said today.

Ex-State Dept. Official

Rostow Urges U.S., UN, NATO To Head Off Mideast War

By Joseph B. Treaster

Mr. Rostow, now a professor at Yale Law School, was joined in a conference on the Middle East by Connecticut's senators, Thomas J. Dodd and Abraham Ribicoff, and four of the state's six representatives.

He said the United States should offer to guarantee a peace settlement between the Israelis and the Arabs and that the UN should press for a renewed cease-fire and convene a conference for peace negotiations.

Mr. Rostow, known to maintain contacts in high policy-making circles, counseled against any reduction of U.S. troop strength in Europe and, instead, urged increased naval and air activity by NATO, apparently as a show of force and determination. He indicated a conviction that the United States should provide more Phantom jets and "other arms" to Israel.

Soviets Increase Pressure

Speaking at the University of Hartford to more than 425 leaders of Connecticut Jewish organizations, Mr. Rostow said the Soviet Union is increasing its pressure to exploit "Arab hostility to Israel in order to transform the whole region."

"There is no hope of containing and controlling that pressure without the calm and steady application of the full influence of the United States. We should act on a crisis basis to prevent a war in the not too distant future."

Mr. Rostow described UN efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East as "stalemated" and said that providing Phantom jets and other war materials to Israel "should help to persuade [Egyptian] President Gamal Abdel Nasser and the Soviet Union that a 'war of attrition' against Israel is not only a crime but a folly."

He said that Mr. Nasser and the Soviet Union must be persuaded that "their present course involves risks which no one can foresee or control."

Mr. Rostow said that a peace guaranteed by the United States should be based on the Nov. 22, 1967, Security Council resolution that included provisions for establishing secure and recognizable territorial boundaries and demilitarization.

(Ten of the arrested men were remanded in custody for eight days by a court today, pending further police inquiries. The 11th man was released, an official spokesman said.)

The source, motive and possible consequences of the assassination attempt remain obscure.

Machine-guns and rifle bullets missed the archbishop by inches, one bullet piercing his helicopter seat, and another brushing his robe before hitting the pilot.

The animosity between Greek Cypriots and the Turkish minority has exploded violently twice in five years, leading to the de facto separation of the two communities with barbed wire, sandbags and a 2,000-man United Nations force.

The restraining influence of Turkey and Greece is one factor. Another, however, is the relatively moderate leadership of the two communities under President Makarios and the Turkish leaders.

Some of the Greek Cypriot leaders are more moderate than President Makarios, but none has a fraction of his double authority as the Greeks' religious leader and hero of their independence struggle against the British. This has allowed him a measure of control over the turbulent bands of former resistance fighters who want to renew the fight against the Turks and achieve their original goal of Enosis—union with Greece.

The killing of President Makarios, observers agree, would almost certainly have unleashed this barely repressed violence.

Today, Nicosia was calm, but puzzled and apprehensive. A demonstration of support for the president in front of his palace this morning was organized by all the Greek political groups.

According to well-informed sources, several of the men arrested belonged to the Greek Cypriot National Front, a clandestine group that has thrown bombs and stolen arms to press its fight for Enosis.

In its first reaction to the shooting, the Foreign Ministry here said it was concerned at the increase of terrorist activity on Cyprus at a time when the island more than ever needed peace and calm.

the islanders would issue their own stamp.

The dockland state's name derives from the hunting dogs King Edward III used to keep in the royal kennels.

The new regime quickly got its first test. An independent citizens' council composed of some older islanders today circulated a petition against the revolt.

Harry Cole, a builder, said the rebellion "has made an absolute mockery of the island."

President Johns said "I shall be hearing everything they [the dissidents] have to say."

In the Queen's pub, near the West India Docks, a customer said of the original rebels: "Mark you, man, they've got some right complaints. They just isn't anything on the Isle. No movies, nothing. Any kid over 11 has got to go two or three miles to school."

"You get out after work to go to the films and that bridge there is up and you try to get around the other side of the island and the other bridge is up."

11th Man Is Freed

Cyprus Police Hold Ten Men After Attempt to Kill Makarios

By Richard Eder

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 9 (NYT).—The police announced the arrest this morning of 11 Greek Cypriots in connection with the attempted assassination of President Makarios just after he had taken off in a helicopter yesterday.

The arrested men were identified by sources close to the government as members of three rival armed extremist groups that have not been known to cooperate in the recent past. All, however, for one reason or another, oppose Archbishop Makarios.

(Ten of the arrested men were remanded in custody for eight days by a court today, pending further police inquiries. The 11th man was released, an official spokesman said.)

The source, motive and possible consequences of the assassination attempt remain obscure.

Machine-guns and rifle bullets missed the archbishop by inches, one bullet piercing his helicopter seat, and another brushing his robe before hitting the pilot.

The animosity between Greek Cypriots and the Turkish minority has exploded violently twice in five years, leading to the de facto separation of the two communities with barbed wire, sandbags and a 2,000-man United Nations force.

The restraining influence of Turkey and Greece is one factor. Another, however, is the relatively moderate leadership of the two communities under President Makarios and the Turkish leaders.

Some of the Greek Cypriot leaders are more moderate than President Makarios, but none has a fraction of his double authority as the Greeks' religious leader and hero of their independence struggle against the British. This has allowed him a measure of

April 1970

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1970

Page 5

Starting March 19, daily to New York:

The Roomier 747.

The mighty "jumbo jets" were designed by Boeing to carry up to 500 passengers.

But the TWA 747 carries only 342, fewer than any other major transatlantic airline.

And the amazing thing is that you get all of this extra room and comfort at no extra cost.

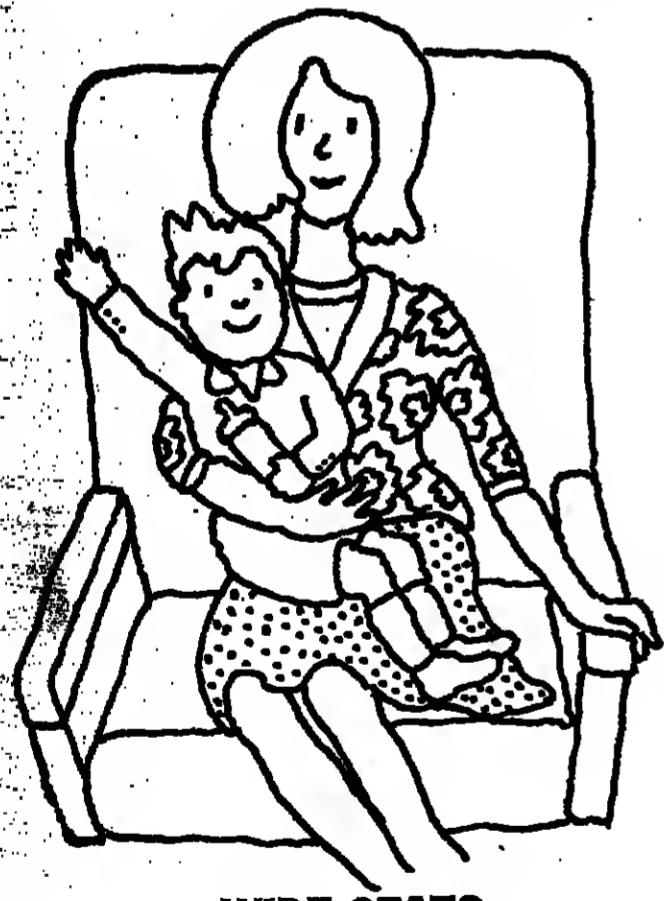
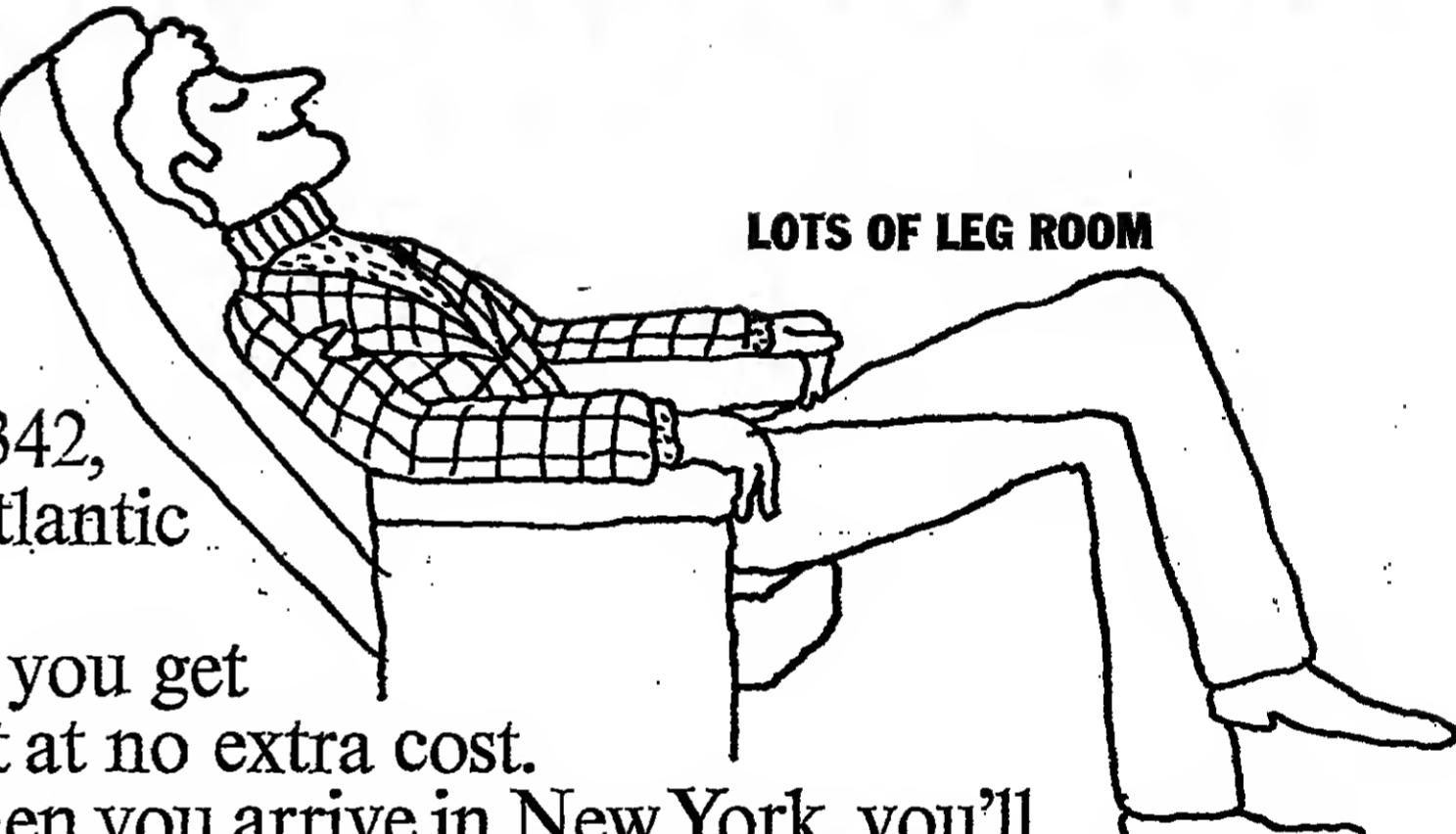
More than that, when you arrive in New York, you'll discover a brand new roomier terminal. TWA's Flight Wing One.

It's the only terminal in America ready for the 747 and international passengers.

And because we have our own Customs facilities, you will avoid the crush at the International Arrivals Building where every other international airline must deposit its passengers.

TWA's transatlantic 747 service starts from London March 19. At 12 noon, every day.

Reserve now, while there's still plenty of room.



Good connections to TWA's London-New York 747's from major cities, including:
Paris-Brussels-Amsterdam-Frankfurt-Hamburg-Geneva-Zurich-Rome.



TWA

The airline of America to America.

Call a travel agent. He can make things easy for you.



Cardin fashions for men include bodystocking (center), maxi coats.

broader at the top, with wide shoulders, ultra-large lapels. Jackets are short and coats are either midi or maxi. Cardin explained that his collection was largely looking toward the future when men will have more time to play than work. That's why he had a large selection of sports and leisure clothes.

His newest numbers include woven geometric, abstract jacquard jackets. High overalls with leather bare skin from the belt, many snakeskin battle-jackets and midi-coats and evening jackets made of a new cut velvet. He also showed a

spectacular series of shaggy horseshoe maxi-coats and six coats made of Borg fabrics, one of which looked like herring-bone mink. With the fur coats, the mannequins wore Carita's "Boris Godounov" wigs and square beards.

The accessories included silver-heeled, square-toed shoes and wide belts centered with buckles that looked like abstract sculptures. Jersey suits with cropped jackets had black, red or silver vinyl vests. Colors were equally on the wild side with orange, *bois de rose*, tile blue, chartreuse and lots of purple.

Among the people packed in at the Cardin show today were Dany Zarem, Bonnie Teller's men's fashion buyer and the store's new president, Bill Fine. Mr. Zarem said that the newest direction in this collection was the diversity of fabrics, and he particularly liked the maxi-coats.

Robert Greene, fashion director of *Playboy*, flew over from New York for the show and didn't regret it. "After this show today," he said, "there's no question that Cardin is still the true king of men's fashions."

London's Swinging Publishers Back Up Enthusiasm



Clive Allison and Margaret Bushy.

But the firm's first year record has been impressive. The first book, Sam Greene's "The Spook Who Sat by the Door," had been turned down by everybody in America and was getting the same reception in London. Allison & Bushy convinced *The Observer* to serialize it, although only once before had the newspaper touched fiction. They then sold the book

rights to Sweden, Finland, Holland, France, Germany and Italy and arranged a \$30,000 sale to Dial Press in the United States. They are now negotiating the film rights.

"We back up our enthusiasm," said Miss Bushy. "Most larger firms haven't got time."

For example, they met a girl in a pub. Over drinks, they discovered she had a rejected

manuscript under her arm. That manuscript, "In Search of Mihailo," by Dolores Pala, has since been sold to Columbia Pictures, taken for serialization by *Woman's Own* in England and *Redbook* in America. Paperback rights have been sold to Penguin.

Born in Ghana

Margaret was born in Ghana in 1944. Her father was a doctor and her mother was a nurse. When she was nine, they sent her to boarding school in England. She later read English at London University.

After leaving the university, Margaret Bushy got a job at the small Cresset Press where she did everything from editing manuscripts to making tea.

Clive Allison, who will also be 28 this year, studied at Trinity College, Oxford. He was president of the Oxford Poetry Society and while still a student published the *Harlequin Poets Series*. He then worked in publishing for Paul Hamlyn, Macmillans and Pan-

ther.

Allison and Bushy first met at a publisher's party and immediately decided they were one day going to start a partnership on their own. Before they quit their jobs, they cooperated on a night venture, publishing poetry in cheap offset but attractive paperback editions, at five shillings ('60 cents) a volume. Both felt that poetry would sell if the price was right. The books were peddled successfully along Kings Road and

Wine at Paris Fair

● 2,300 Sample Bottles ● Good Regional Guide

man juries had their work cut out for them. The first step was to taste each bottle in turn and get rid of the immediate losers, while noting the qualities—color, limpidity, aroma and taste—of the candidates for a medal.

Discussion, argument, tasting and spitting, retasting and tasting again eventually produced agreement on how many deserved a gold medal—as many as two or three in one group, or sometimes none. Much harder to award were silver and bronze medals, for the wines that merited these were good, but not so obviously outstanding.

There were other topics of conversation among the jurors, who were connected with wine in various ways. Many came up from the provinces—wine growers, shippers and sales representatives, while others—restaurateurs, vintners, oenologists and one American (this writer)—were from Paris.

Despite the fine quality of the medal-winning wines, one serious criticism of this otherwise laudable competition popped up in nearly every general discussion. The original samples are submitted in January at a time

when most of them have not been—or should not yet have been—racked, fined or filtered.

Secondary Fermentation

They are still undergoing their secondary fermentation and since they are not quietly resting in their cellars but are being shifted around and subjected to varying temperatures, it is no wonder that so many are rejected at first. This may also account for some of the poorer samples that eventually reach the juries.

It can, of course, also be argued that a sort of survival of the fittest has taken place. Nevertheless, it very often happens that a wine seemingly holding little promise in January or February blossoms forth with all its bouquet in the spring.

This is probably a debate with no resolution—except perhaps for the suggestion that less time separate the original submission of samples from the final judging. In any case, the results of this competition are a sure guide to buying fine and relatively inexpensive samples from any region represented, and just about all of them are.

The list of the winners is

already posted and in a couple of days will be published and handed out free under the title of "Palmarès des Produits." With this guide of names and addresses for grower-to-home ordering (many of the winners have stands), the agricultural show is a must for the wine-loving Parisian.

Salon International de l'Agriculture, Parc des Expositions, Porte de Versailles, Paris 15e. Until March 15, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Entrance 5 francs. Foreign visitors reception service and multilingual guides available.

First Class Leather Clothing made entirely on the premises MERENGLANDER, 3 Faubourg St-Honoré (near Hôtel Royal), 3d floor ANG. 12-35.

PARIS — SERVICES

SHIPMENTS & REMOVALS. — Anything anywhere. THE EXPRESS DELIVERY Co. 18 Blvd. Haussmann Tel. 254-44-67.

PARIS — SERVICES

SHIPMENTS & REMOVALS. — Anything anywhere. THE EXPRESS DELIVERY Co. 18 Blvd. Haussmann Tel. 254-44-67.

**MARIE-MARTINE
NEW MAXI COLLECTION**

Exclusive Models
Boutique Prices

8 Rue de Sevres, Paris-6e.

**AUTHORS WANTED
BY N.Y. PUBLISHER**

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly, etc. Send resume and sample work. Write or wire: *SEND* for free booklet. U.S. VANTAGE Press, 120 W. 31 St. New York, N.Y. U.S.A.

Wage Gap Growing Between Men, Women

By Elizabeth Shelton

WASHINGTON (WP)—There is a gap between the earnings of men and women workers is widening.

In 1965, the women's median wage or salary income was 63.9 percent of men's; or \$2,719 for women and \$4,252 for men.

By 1968, the women's median income was 60 percent of men's. In other words, when he made \$8,848, she made \$3,972.

According to the latest figures reported by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, the median male wage earner in 1968 made \$7,684 and the median woman made only \$5,827, or 74 percent of that, or \$4,457.

Surprisingly, this trend has begun to make itself evident at a time when a higher percentage of women is employed than at any time in history, including during the war emergencies of World War II and Korea.

The wage study based on Bureau of Census figures, dealt only with full-time workers and the more varied jobs in each occupation group. In sales work, women earn only 40 percent of what men earn. In professional and technical work, women fare better. They earn 66 percent of what men earn.

At the same time, one-fifth of all women workers earn less than \$3,000 a year, while only 7.5 percent of men are submerged at that low level.

At the \$7,000 to \$9,000 annual income level, women predominate. But at from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year, there are nine times as many men as women. Above \$15,000, men outnumber women, 16 to one.

The Labor Department fact sheet emphasizes that the figures do not necessarily indicate that women are receiving unequal pay for equal work. Rather, the women are placed in less-skilled, lower-paying jobs.

Wading through the statistics, one finds a valuable lesson for the parents and vocational counselors of bright girls. If a girl, junior or senior high school student, aspires to a career in chemistry, it might be wise to caution her that the median annual salary of a woman scientist in 1968 ranged from

MEDIAN ANNUAL SALARY

	Men	Women	Differential
Psychology	\$13,200	\$11,500	\$1,700
Anthropology	12,700	11,000	1,700
Linguistics	11,500	9,600	1,900
Sociology	12,000	10,000	2,000
Space Sciences	13,400	11,300	2,100
Computer Sciences	14,100	11,800	2,300
Statistics	14,900	12,000	2,900

\$1,700 to \$4,500 less than for all civilian scientists."

Translated, this means that when men and women scientists' annual incomes were averaged, women alone made \$3,200 less than the average of \$13,200 a year. Women chemists led the

gap with a differential of minus \$4,500 a year.

The girl who intends to make her years of training pay off more equally might do better to consider a field in which there is less differential.

Some of these and their fe-

males differentials reported by the National Science Foundation are shown in the chart above.

Women continue in secondary roles in the field of education, although they dominate the teaching professions. There is only about one-tenth as many women professors as men and they earn a median annual salary of \$11,180 less, according to National Education Association statistics.

There is about one-sixth as many women associate professors as male ones and the women earn about \$742 a year less.

A complete story on the status of working women is found in the "1968 Handbook on Women Workers," published recently by the Women's Bureau.

He won the award for his performance in "Oh, What a Lovely War."

"Oh, What a Lovely War," in which Richard Attenborough made his debut as a film director, won the United Nations award and three other "Oscars."

Dustin Hoffman, star of the American urban cowboy drama, was named best actor, Jon Voight, his costar, most promising newcomer, the director John Schlesinger, best director and Waldo Salt, best scriptwriter.

Named best actress of 1969 was Britain's Maggie Smith, star of "The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie." Best supporting actress was Celli Johnson for the same film.

ring before
rvices Comme
t-term cash

is indicative
upon stock
ew common
: money, is
econd levels

• we

g Aid

eed

ch 9 Rea-

Department

will provide

ceiling

on excess costs

military mis

the gunship,

the missile and

special teams

a Lockhe

abilities and

procedures

utes, which

a substantial

negotia

lization of the

abilities and

attractiv

alternatives

ditional le

the vital

have under

ce price coo-

procurement

re parts and

ment

1. Trusts

3 future

oma plus

land and

substan-

ider the

lopment

real estate

nc.

ny.

real estate

ider the

lopment

real estate

ider the

U.K. Payments in Healthy Surplus

By John M. Lee

London, March 9 (NYT).—long the sick man of Europe, Britain has made a remarkable recovery, according to balance-of-payments figures issued by the Bank of England today.

The post-devolution deficit of \$65 million in 1968, this country made a dramatic turnaround to a \$29 million surplus in the year 1969. The surplus is the largest since records in the new form were begun in 1952.

British achievement comes in the target of a \$1.2 billion surplus in 1970 which was pledged at the time of the November, 1967, election.

A more recent pronouncement of a \$730 million surplus in Britain's financial year ending March 31 has already been fulfilled.

The overall figures released to apply to the "basic balance,"

is the current balance of visible and invisible earnings from merchandise, trade and financial services, combined with capricious short-term capital flows.

British merchandise trade is chronically in deficit, was reduced by only \$379 million last year.

This represented an improvement of \$1.2 billion over the 1968 deficit. Last year saw a 12 percent rise in exports and only a slight increase in imports.

More last August, this visible balance has been in surplus.

Invisible earnings are chronic in surplus as income from

travel, insurance, overseas investment and tourism outweigh actual remittance abroad, dividend remittance and defense spending.

This rose \$455 million last year to \$1.28 billion. Overseas investment spending has declined, the balance on current account (plus invisibles) was in surplus by \$378 million last year,

John M. Lee is Finance Chief of the U.S. Embassy in Washington.

NN, March 9 (AP).—West German Finance Minister Alexander will go to Washington on March 11 for talks with the U.S. government and the World Bank, it was announced.

Topics were announced for the talks, which come two days after Chancellor Willy Brandt is to meet President Nixon at a top-level U.S.-West German talks since Mr. Brandt became chancellor last fall.

It was believed that Mr. Brandt would cover possible contributions toward the costs of sending U.S. troops in his

'69 Total Sets 18-Year Record

compared with a deficit of \$742 million in 1968.

Long-term capital movements, including both British investment abroad and foreign investment here, changed from a deficit of \$214 million to a surplus of more than \$30 million. The basic balance of payments (current balance plus capital account) was thus in surplus by \$378 million in the third quarter.

The turnaround on the invisible capital flows was neutral.

The effect of long-term capital flows was neutral.

By a combination of devaluation, severe deflation at home and rapidly expanding world trade, most analysts believe that the recent improvement will continue—although not at so high a rate.

Exports to North America, for example, have already fallen off as the U.S. economy slows down.

For the fourth quarter, the Treasury reported that the basic balance was in surplus by \$336 million. The visible balance was in surplus by the same amount as in the third quarter, \$45 million, and the invisible surplus rose to \$290 million from \$278 million in the third quarter.

The effect of long-term capital flows was neutral.

Overall figures released to apply to the "basic balance,"

is the current balance of visible and invisible earnings from merchandise, trade and financial services, combined with capricious short-term capital flows.

British merchandise trade is chronically in deficit, was reduced by only \$379 million last year.

This represented an improvement of \$1.2 billion over the 1968 deficit. Last year saw a 12 percent rise in exports and only a slight increase in imports.

More last August, this visible balance has been in surplus.

Invisible earnings are chronic in surplus as income from

travel, insurance, overseas investment and tourism outweigh actual remittance abroad, dividend remittance and defense spending.

This rose \$455 million last year to \$1.28 billion. Overseas investment spending has declined, the balance on current account (plus invisibles) was in surplus by \$378 million last year,

John M. Lee is Finance Chief of the U.S. Embassy in Washington.

NN, March 9 (AP).—West German Finance Minister Alexander will go to Washington on March 11 for talks with the U.S. government and the World Bank, it was announced.

Topics were announced for the talks, which come two days after Chancellor Willy Brandt is to meet President Nixon at a top-level U.S.-West German talks since Mr. Brandt became chancellor last fall.

It was believed that Mr. Brandt would cover possible contributions toward the costs of sending U.S. troops in his

Italians Said to Be Seeking IMF Loan to Defend the Lira

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BASEL, Switzerland, March 9 (NYT).—Italy, which has been beset by severe economic strains because of political uncertainty and social unrest, is seeking a loan from the International Monetary Fund to defend the lira, central banking sources disclosed today.

The loan is reportedly needed to refinance short-term indebtedness run up with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Italy's \$1 billion credit line with the U.S. central bank was all or partly used up to support the lira in the exchange markets earlier this year.

The Italian economic situation was discussed here today and over the weekend at a monthly meeting of central bank governors from the major industrialized countries.

Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, was reported to have assured the other central bank governors that the country's capital outflow, a symptom of the current economic malaise, had diminished in recent weeks.

A huge capital outflow last year tilted the Italian balance of payments into deficit by more than \$1 billion.

Last Friday, the Bank of Italy boosted its rediscount rate to 5.5 percent from 4 percent. The market

reaction today was a slight strengthening of the lira.

Although Italy has gold and dollar reserves of more than \$4 billion, the second highest total in Western Europe after West Germany, authorities in Rome prefer to finance losses in the exchange markets with dollar credits.

One reason for wanting to disturb reserves as little as possible, it is felt, was psychological—the fear that heavy reserve losses would intensify speculation.

These explanations were offered:

• The EEC credit line had not been set up soon enough to meet the Italian needs.

• Italy needed dollars for exchange market intervention, and the European countries have been very short of dollars in recent months.

Canadian Oil Fever Mounts; New Rigs Slated for Arctic

By Edward Cowan

OTTAWA, March 9 (NYT).—To intensify its search for oil in the Arctic Islands, Panarctic Oils Ltd. has decided to hire a fourth drilling rig, according to the Mackenzie line profitable will depend on its cost and how much oil is found in the delta.

Panarctic, a consortium in which the Canadian government is a 45 percent partner with 20 companies, has been drilling on Melville and Ellesmere Islands, and the new rig is reportedly to start work near Eureka on the west coast of Ellesmere Island in the fall.

So far, the firm has found natural gas but no oil. Some Ottawa officials speculate that the gas can one day, perhaps ten years hence, be sold commercially, but they admit that it is pure speculation.

The decision to hire a fourth rig is symptomatic of the oil fever that is responsible for a doubling of exploration outlays in Canada north of the 60th parallel in three years—from less than \$35 million in 1967 to more than \$30 million this year.

Two years ago, 150 million acres of Arctic and subarctic land were held under oil and gas exploration permits. Now the figure is 445 million.

Panarctic's capitalization has been raised to \$60 million from an initial \$30 million two years ago and Ottawa has said a further increase may be considered later this year.

Seven drilling rigs are now in the Canadian Arctic, four in the Arctic Islands and three in the Mackenzie River delta. By autumn, there may be up to 12, according to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, which is responsible for mineral exploitation in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

One of these rigs, that of Imperial Oil Ltd., struck oil in January at Atkinson Point in James Bay, a Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey subsidiary, has stopped drilling and has relocated the rig but has yet to say how big the newly-discovered field is.

Ottawa officials, who themselves do not have precise information, comment that "it's no Prudhoe Bay," a reference to the 1968 discovery on the north coast of Alaska of deposits estimated at upwards of 5 billion barrels. The best guess here, and it is only a rough approximation, puts the Atkinson find at 200 million barrels.

The will's true commercial significance evidently hinges on whether enough additional oil can be found in the delta to justify building a 1,200-mile pipeline from the coast up the Mackenzie valley to Edmonton.

A consortium of Canadian companies is spending \$2 million to examine the pipeline idea. There



would move to refineries in Canada and the United States, and possibly Japan and Western Europe by ship. Ottawa feels that the feasibility of such transport was demonstrated by last year's exploratory voyage of the U.S. tanker Manhattan through the ice-clogged Northwest Passage.

What is not demonstrated, Ottawa says, is that the Beaufort Sea is west of the Arctic Islands can be successfully negotiated by merchant tankers. On its second exploratory voyage, to start in April, the Manhattan will not even attempt the Beaufort Sea because it is underpowered for it, according to Canadian officials.

On the other hand, tankers designed for Arctic voyages presumably would have a higher ratio or horsepower to tonnage and might be able to manage the western trip, about \$76.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subordi-

nate.

In addition they would receive

about \$76.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subordi-

nate.

What is not demonstrated, Ottawa says, is that the Beaufort Sea is west of the Arctic Islands can be successfully negotiated by merchant tankers. On its second exploratory voyage, to start in April, the Manhattan will not even attempt the Beaufort Sea because it is underpowered for it, according to Canadian officials.

On the other hand, tankers designed for Arctic voyages presumably would have a higher ratio or horsepower to tonnage and might be able to manage the western trip, about \$76.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subordi-

nate.

In addition they would receive

about \$76.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subordi-

nate.

What is not demonstrated, Ottawa says, is that the Beaufort Sea is west of the Arctic Islands can be successfully negotiated by merchant tankers. On its second exploratory voyage, to start in April, the Manhattan will not even attempt the Beaufort Sea because it is underpowered for it, according to Canadian officials.

On the other hand, tankers designed for Arctic voyages presumably would have a higher ratio or horsepower to tonnage and might be able to manage the western trip, about \$76.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subordi-

nate.

In addition they would receive

about \$76.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subordi-

nate.

What is not demonstrated, Ottawa says, is that the Beaufort Sea is west of the Arctic Islands can be successfully negotiated by merchant tankers. On its second exploratory voyage, to start in April, the Manhattan will not even attempt the Beaufort Sea because it is underpowered for it, according to Canadian officials.

On the other hand, tankers designed for Arctic voyages presumably would have a higher ratio or horsepower to tonnage and might be able to manage the western trip, about \$76.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subordi-

nate.

In addition they would receive

about \$76.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subordi-

nate.

What is not demonstrated, Ottawa says, is that the Beaufort Sea is west of the Arctic Islands can be successfully negotiated by merchant tankers. On its second exploratory voyage, to start in April, the Manhattan will not even attempt the Beaufort Sea because it is underpowered for it, according to Canadian officials.

On the other hand, tankers designed for Arctic voyages presumably would have a higher ratio or horsepower to tonnage and might be able to manage the western trip, about \$76.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subordi-

nate.

In addition they would receive

about \$76.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subordi-

nate.

What is not demonstrated, Ottawa says, is that the Beaufort Sea is west of the Arctic Islands can be successfully negotiated by merchant tankers. On its second exploratory voyage, to start in April, the Manhattan will not even attempt the Beaufort Sea because it is underpowered for it, according to Canadian officials.

On the other hand, tankers designed for Arctic voyages presumably would have a higher ratio or horsepower to tonnage and might be able to manage the western trip, about \$76.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subordi-

nate.

In addition they would receive

about \$76.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subordi-

nate.

What is not demonstrated, Ottawa says, is that the Beaufort Sea is west of the Arctic Islands can be successfully negotiated by merchant tankers. On its second exploratory voyage, to start in April, the Manhattan will not even attempt the Beaufort Sea because it is underpowered for it, according to Canadian officials.

On the other hand, tankers designed for Arctic voyages presumably would have a higher ratio or horsepower to tonnage and might be able to manage the western trip, about \$76.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subordi-

nate.

In addition they would receive

about \$76.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subordi-

nate.

What is not demonstrated, Ottawa says, is that the Beaufort Sea is west of the Arctic Islands can be successfully negotiated by merchant tankers. On its second exploratory voyage, to start in April, the Manhattan will not even attempt the Beaufort Sea because it is underpowered for it, according to Canadian officials.

On the other hand, tankers designed for Arctic voyages presumably would have a higher ratio or horsepower to tonnage and might be able to manage the western trip, about \$76.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subordi-

nate.

In addition they would receive

about \$76.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subordi-

nate.

What is not demonstrated, Ottawa says, is that the Beaufort Sea is west of the Arctic Islands can be successfully negotiated by merchant tankers. On its second exploratory voyage, to start in April, the Manhattan will not even attempt the Beaufort Sea because it is underpowered for it, according to Canadian officials.

On the other hand, tankers designed for Arctic voyages presumably would have a higher ratio or horsepower to tonnage and might be able to manage the western trip, about \$76.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subordi-

nate.

In addition they would receive

about \$76.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subordi-

nate.

What is not demonstrated, Ottawa says, is that the Beaufort Sea is west of the Arctic Islands can be successfully negotiated by merchant tankers. On its second exploratory voyage, to start in April, the Manhattan will not even attempt the Beaufort Sea because it is underpowered for it, according to Canadian officials.

On the other hand, tankers designed for Arctic voyages presumably would have a higher ratio or horsepower to tonnage and might be able to manage

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on March 9, 1970

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDUSTRIALS				
5700 Abitibi	125	124	124	-14
1810 Aklands	85	84	84	-14
1000 Alcan	35	34	34	-14
325 Argus p/c	100	99	99	-14
2100 Atg. Sug.	100	99	99	-14
12275 Bk Nova S	210	210	210	-14
6000 Bk. Tel.	41	41	41	-14
1200 Bk. Forest	21	21	21	-14
105 Burns	26	25	25	-14
1425 Cels. Pow.	21	21	21	-14
400 Cels. Tel.	21	21	21	-14
400 Cels. C. Wrt.	76	76	76	-14
153 Cels. Hydro	150	149	150	-14
4325 Cels. In. Bk.	225	225	225	-14
470 Cels. Tel.	110	110	110	-14
180 Cels. Which	110	110	110	-14
1700 Capital Dr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
2100 Chemical	62	62	62	-14
1000 Cels. Tel.	100	100	100	-14
1900 Cels. Tel.	1.5	1.5	1.5	-14
940 Cels. Int.	14	14	14	-14
940 Cyls. A.	57	56	56	-14
7210 Dom. Feds.	225	225	225	-14
470 Dom. Stores	130	130	130	-14
675 duPont Can.	24	24	24	-14
1075 duPont	20	20	20	-14
1700 duPont	175	175	175	-14
3750 Ecol. Play	134	134	134	-14
1750 Ed. Grains	50	50	50	-14
1750 Ed. Grains	50	50	50	-14
1750 Ed. Grains	110	110	110	-14
647 Greyhd. Inv.	110	110	110	-14
5225 Guan. Trust	75	75	75	-14
5225 Guan. Trust	175	175	175	-14
1200 Hawk St.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
4500 Hb. Oil G.	45	44	44	-14
425 Hr. & Equip.	16	16	16	-14
705 Ind. Accept.	150	150	150	-14
500 Ingls.	95	95	95	-14
2700 Inv. L. Gas	210	210	210	-14
1102 Inv. Gr. A.	4.5	4.4	4.4	-14
2265 Jockey Cl.	12	12	12	-14
2265 Jockey Cl.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	110	109	109	-14
715 L. Secord	110	109	109	-14
715 L. Secord	110	109	109	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50	22.50	-14
515 Lk. On. Cr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	-14
715 Raycock	1.80	1.80	1.80	-14
18425 Sheriff	22.50	22.50		



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The most surprising feature of the recent tour by Omar Sharif's Circus, which included three of the Italian world champions, was not that it was beaten by the Dallas Aces but that it lost three out of the six matches it played against local teams.

The losses in Los Angeles and Philadelphia were not unexpected, for the opposition was provided by players with international reputations.

But the Europeans were no doubt surprised to be beaten in Detroit, where the local team won the 56-deal match by the convincing margin of 34 international match points.

One of its biggest gains occurred on the diagramed deal, when the choice of opening lead proved crucial.

At both tables South became the declarer in three no-trump with spades the only suit bid by the opponents. In one case Claude Demoulin, South for the Circus, was given my chance when West led the diamond.

The declarer took a club finesse at an early stage and made only the six obvious tricks: two clubs, two hearts, one spade and one diamond.

When the hand was replayed, Sharif as West chose to lead the club seven instead of the diamond seven against the bidding shown in the diagram. South put up the club jack in dummy and decided to try to establish spades as his best chance for nine tricks. He made the good play of the spade five from dummy, planning to finesse later, and this happened to put pressure on Léon Yalouz, who was East for the Circus.

Yalouz put up the spade king, no doubt fearing that South held the jack, which not only helped South in the spade suit but hurt the defense. If West had won the trick, he

DENNIS THE MENACE

would have known that a shift to diamonds was advisable.

East could not know that his partner held the king-queen of diamonds and was afraid that his partner held the diamond king but not the queen.

He shifted to a low heart in the hope of finding his partner with at least one heart honor, but found he had given the declarer a cheap trick.

South continued with spade leads, surrendering a trick to West. This gave him his contract with three spade tricks, three hearts, two clubs and a diamond.

NORTH

♦ AQ75
V A76
♦ A10
♦ Q12

WEST ♦ J1043
V A4
♦ KQ87
♦ K1087

EAST (D) ♦ K2
V QJ952
♦ J542
♦ 63

SOUTH ♦ 99
V K1083
♦ 963
♦ A834

East and West were vulnerable.

The bidding:

East South West North

Pass Pass 1 A

Pass 1 N.T. Pass 2 N.T.

Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass

West led the club seven.

To a footnote question Miss Yates has given an answer of

headline importance. She has

deepened our knowledge of John Dee, shown that he was much more than a crank, and that his books were taken seriously

in his own day, though an angry crowd, believing him to be a

magician, smashed his scientific instruments and sacked his library. But to her main theory

I see two objections. First, there

is the awkward fact that in the

early 1570s Palladio designed for

the city of Vicenza a replica

of a Roman theater, following

classical authorities. The result

was a rectangular stage facing

a semicircle of inclined seats.

The Vicenza theater became

famous and engravings of it

were known in England. It be-

came accepted as the stock type

of classic theater—and, divided

neatly into two halves, is

totally different from what we

know Elizabethan theaters to

have looked like. Why should

Burbage and his successors

have followed Dee's "Preface" rather than Palladio's actual *Teatro Olimpico*?

My second objection is more circumstantial. The English are an empirical people. Unlike the Italians and French, they do not trust theories. Their philosophies are Locke, not Aquinas or Descartes; their landscape gardeners Capability Brown, not L'Notre. Far from writing tragedies according to classical rule, Shakespeare pops a fool into "Lear." Rosencrantz and Guildenstern into "Hamlet," thus earning the scorn of Frenchmen, who, according to Gide, are the only authentic classicists in Europe. English Renaissance thinkers, unlike the Florentines, would never dream of using a Roman cameo or head by Praxiteles in the manner of Proust's little madame to enter a charmed world where present and past intersect to give an illusion of eternity. Rather, they plot, they make shifts, they tinker and avoid geometrical theory like the plague. Perhaps the ultimate reason is the language they use: that earthbound sally Anglo-Saxon, which denudes a balloon away on abstractions.

For these reasons Miss Yates does not convince me that the London public theaters derive from the ancient theaters as described by Vitruvius. She has nevertheless written a penetrating book which throws a spotlight on Renaissance thought, in particular on certain dark, devilish, dreamers who dabbled in a no man's land between science and magic. Her arguments will act as a powerful leaven on the dullish dough of English Renaissance studies.

Vincent Cronin is the author of *The Flowering of the Renaissance*. He wrote this review for Book World, literar supplement of The Washington Post.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 54 U.S. cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

Last week's week on list

FRONT
1 The French Lieutenant's Woman: *Powles* ... 1 18
2 The Godfather: *Pastor* ... 2 50
3 Travels With My Aunt: *Debick* ... 3 50
4 The Queen's Diamonds: *Debick* ... 4 32
5 The Hounds of the Strand: *Du Maurier* ... 5 32
6 Mr. Sammler's Plan: *Bell* ... 6 32
7 The Last Picture Show: *Carroll* ... 7 10
8 The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight: *Breslin* ... 8 2
9 Love Story: *Segal* ... 9 2
10 Puppet on a Chain: *McNamee* ... 10 12
11 Fire from Heaven: *Bennett* ... 11 12

GENERAL
1 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex: *Reuben* ... 1 7
2 The Last Picture Show: *Carroll* ... 2 20
3 Mary Queen of Scots: *Fraser* ... 3 13
4 The Petz Principle: *Petz* ... 4 43
5 Petes and Flomes: *Carpenter* ... 5 4
6 The Graham Kerr Cook Book: *Kerr* ... 6 12
7 The Concise Heritage Dictionary of the English Language: *McLanigan* ... 7 22
8 Present at the Creation: *Acheson* ... 8 18
9 My Brother: *Lyndon Johnson* ... 9 1
10 In Someone's Shadow: *McNamee* ... 10 3

(These figures are for the week ending March 7.)

BOOKS

THEATRE OF THE WORLD

By Frances A. Yates, University of Chicago Press. 218 pp. \$5.50

Reviewed by Vincent Cronin

HOW did the Elizabethan theater happen to be round—a "wooden O"—rather than square, rectangular or polygonal? The accepted answer is that it developed out of the Elizabethan inn courtyard. It was round because it was a rough-and-ready adaptation of a coaching yard. Now along comes Miss Yates, trouble-shooter No. 1 in English Renaissance history, girded with powerful weapons from the Warburg Library arsenal, to suggest we've all been up the garden path. Shakespeare's theater, she claims, was round for theoretical, not practical, reasons: because Renaissance commentators on Vitruvius held a round building to be the most perfect of all constructions since it was a microcosm, a replica of God's universe.

That famous drawing by Leonardo showing a man with outstretched arms and legs within a circle was known to Elizabethans, and when they came to design theaters, they had it in mind—or at least at the back of their minds. Shakespeare's Globe then would be a second cousin to Bramante's *tempietto* and Sangallo's central-plan church in Montepulciano.

To substantiate this breath-taking case, Miss Yates introduces us to John Dee, mathematician of Moravia and friend of Queen Elizabeth. Dee dabbled in everything from Euclidean geometry to Ovid's poetry. He was an English *omo* and *verso* or "well-rounded man"—concept, incidentally, which like the Renaissance esteem for round buildings, had its origin in the microcosm. Dee was a practical scientist at a time when the frontiers of science and magic were blurred. If he did useful work in cartography and astronomy, he also cast Nativity and other omens, angels with Cabalistic numerological configurations. Now, Dee wrote several editions of *Vitruvius*, as well as Italian commediaesque *Mathematical to the English Earth* (1570) he describes the principles of architecture according to these books. His "Preface" was written in English not Latin, and addressed to a middle-class artisan audience. It is likely, says Miss Yates, that James Burbage followed it when, in 1576, he built the first Elizabethan public theater.

To a footnote question Miss Yates has given an answer of headline importance. She has deepened our knowledge of John Dee, shown that he was much more than a crank, and that his books were taken seriously in his own day, though an angry crowd, believing him to be a magician, smashed his scientific instruments and sacked his library. But to her main theory I see two objections. First, there is the awkward fact that in the early 1570s Palladio designed for the city of Vicenza a replica of a Roman theater, following classical authorities. The result was a rectangular stage facing a semicircle of inclined seats. The Vicenza theater became famous and engravings of it were known in England. It became accepted as the stock type of classic theater—and, divided neatly into two halves, is totally different from what we know Elizabethan theaters to have looked like. Why should Burbage and his successors



THE STANDARD CARPENTERS HAVE DONE A COMMENDABLE JOB.

WHAT DID YOU FIND?

INCIDENTALLY REMIND HER THAT THE THREE OF US ARE GOING TO THE THEATER TOMORROW NIGHT FOR THE PREMIERE OF MARGARET MITCHELL'S PLAY. WELL, GET AN EARLY DINNER!

I WOULD APPRECIATE A RIDE! MY CAR'S IN THE GARAGE.

IS MELISSA UPSET ABOUT YOUR MOVING INTO AN APARTMENT?

NOT REALLY! I THINK SHE ENJOYS THE PRIVACY OF HER HOME. WHICH IS WHY SHE'S TENDS TO BE UPSET ABOUT MY LEAVING!

THE NEXT YEAR HE WON THE ANTI-POLARITY CONTEST.

THE ANTI-POLARITY CONTEST WAS THE MOST POPULAR EVENT OF THAT SEASON.

HE IS FASHIONING AN EVIL GIFT FOR YOU.

I KNOW HIS TRICKS. HE IS FASHIONING AN EVIL GIFT FOR YOU.

THE SWORD? HOW DO YOU MEAN, APHRODITE?

HE CAN ONLY BE ARES, GOD OF WAR.

HE IS THE MOST UNLOVED OF GODS AND IN REVENGE HE WILL DESTROY YOU AND YOUR FELLOW MORTALS, RIP.

REX MORGAN M.D.

THE ALCOHOLIC ACTOR'S FAVORITE SANDWICH.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

ON (Circles)

(Answer tomorrow)

Jumble: CABLE UNIFY GOSPEL HICcup.

Yesterday's Answer: What the exterminator made the ants do—SAY UNCLE!

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

Met Reliever Follows Governor's Pitch

By Robert Lipsyte

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 9 (NYT).—The governor, a big, flamboyant man named Claude Kirk, said he had just come back from speaking at New England campuses where he had met students in the uniform of the day, disheveled hair and long hair. By golly they looked like hell and talked like hell. The crowd of about 1,700 mostly white, middle-aged locals, applauded. Swelling now, Kirk threw an arm back toward the Mets on the upper deck and cried: "Just look at their haircuts and the way they're dressed. By God, they are America the beautiful. Stand up."

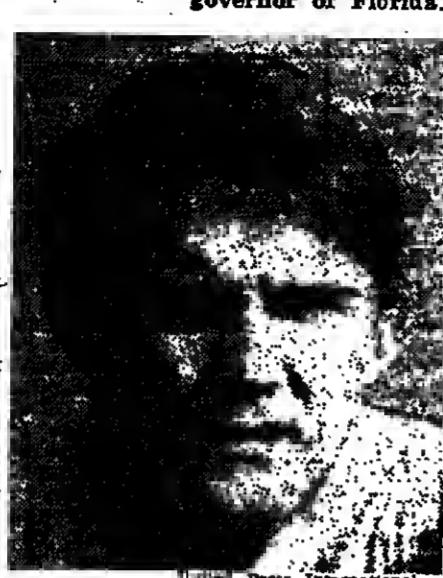
The Mets all stood some more slowly than others. Tom Seaver annoyed, Tug McGraw ashamed. Seaver would say, "Well, that is what was wrong to characterize people so generally that 'you should be more definite when you talk about something as important as that.' But it was McGraw, the relief pitcher, who would make a public gesture that somehow saved the night.

The occasion was a \$7.50-a-plate awards dinner sponsored by St. Petersburg to salute the Mets, a team that has spent all but one training session here. The city had planned an elaborate day for the Mets, a tree-planting ceremony honoring John Murphy, the late general manager, and an open-car parade. But a night's hard rain continued into the morning, and the events were canceled, prematurely as it turned out, since the sky cleared by afternoon.

The dinner was indoors, on the floor of the Bayfront Center Arena, a fine new hall for basketball, hockey and exhibitions. Some 1,400 diners were watched by 300 in the logo who paid \$1.55 each to listen to a four-piece band, to a local chorus, to a bishop, a mayor, a governor, and then M. Donald Grant, chairman of the board.

Grant tends to be pompous and long-winded in speech, but this night he was witty and sharp. He began: "On behalf of Mrs. Payson . . . You know I'd like to be half of Mrs. Payson . . ." and with

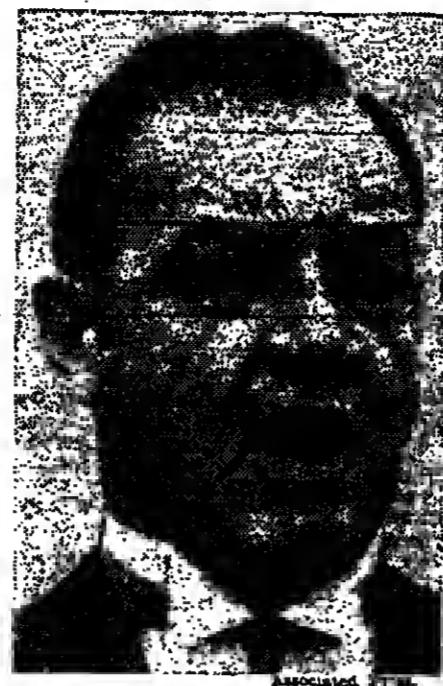
"Disheveled filth and long hair. By golly they looked like hell and talked like hell."

CLAUDE KIRK,
governor of Florida.

UPI Photo International

that tribute to the team's owner completed he said, "I want to echo the words of the governor. The hippies will have us, we must fight, we must rebel."

Then Grant pointed toward the Mets. "These men are representative of New York and of our country. These are real



"Just because we're the world champions and good baseball players doesn't mean we're better Americans than people with long hair."

TUG McGRAW,
New York Met relief pitcher.

McGraw, a 26-year-old Californian and Marine Corps reservist, has been upset since Kirk's remarks. "I thought about it a lot. I wanted to take my wife and leave, but I don't want to get traded, either," he said later. "I was ashamed. Grant's a tremendous chairman of the board, a great ambassador for the Mets,

he's been good to the players, to me, to my brother. But I just disagree with him on this. And I felt I had to show it."

The Mets were called up, one by one, to receive medallions on a stage in the center of the arena. Each one, as his name was called by Bob Murphy, Ralph Kiner or Lindsey Nelson, the Met broadcasters, made his way down from the upper deck past the lower deck where Kirk, Grant, and the main speaker of the evening, Casey Stengel, sat through a maze of folding metal tables and chairs, and then up a flight of steps to the stage. Except for Ron Swoboda, who clowned on his way up and offered Kirk an orange in return for his medallion, all were brisk and serious, heads slightly inclined to the crowd's applause.

McGraw was no different, until he came back down the steps. Then he raised his hand shoulder high and spread his forefinger and middle finger in the peace sign. Few people saw it, no one seemed to react.

"If I really had guts," he said, "I would have held my hand way up high."

He was sitting in front of his locker now, changing his uniform shirt, before going out to pitch batting practice. "I woke up this morning it was still on my mind. Yes, I'm glad I did it. You shouldn't let material things hold you back from expressing your convictions. Maybe I should have done more, but it all happened so fast."

"There were other things about the dinner that bothered me. They made all the players come out, but never even introduced the ones that weren't on the roster last year. And with all that talk about who did what over the winter, they never mentioned that Ron Swoboda, Ron Taylor and I visited the troops in Vietnam."

Not that we're looking for publicity, but that's part of the picture. "You know, a lot of ballplayers would wear long hair except it's not convenient, it gets in the way with the cap, and sweating so much. Just because we're the world champions and good baseball players doesn't mean we're better Americans than people with long hair."

Celts, Canadiens: End of Era?

Boston 2 Away From Elimination

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP).—The National Basketball Association playoffs without the Boston Celtics? It appears that only a miracle will put the defending champions in this year's playoffs.

The Milwaukee Bucks, behind Lew Alcindor's 44 points, whipped the Celtics, 138-134, last night and all but killed Boston's playoff hopes.

Boston is now two games away from elimination from the playoffs for the first time in 21 years. Any combination of two Philadelphia victories or Boston defeats will eliminate the Celtics, NBA champions for 11 of the last 13 seasons.

Suns 130, Hawks 118

Phoenix took a half-game lead over the Hawks in their battle for third place in the Western Division by beating Atlanta, 130-119. The Suns scored a homecourt record 75 points in the first half.

Lakers 144, Royals 116

Sparked by Jerry West's 31 points, Los Angeles broke the game wide open late in the third period and routed Cincinnati, 144-116, to pull within one game of the first-place Hawks in the West.

76ers 133, Knicks 116

Two players were injured when they ran into television cameras during the nationally televised New York-Philadelphia game, won by the 76ers, 133-116. The 76ers' Archie Clark left the game in the opening minutes after running into a camera near the basket and suffered a badly bruised right hip. Nate Bowman of the Knicks missed the entire second half after bruising his left thigh by smashing into a camera. The loss was the worst this season for the Knicks.

Bullets 109, Sonics 106

Earl Monroe scored 31 points, including the clinching free throw with two seconds left, to lead Baltimore past Seattle, 109-106, and end the Sonics' seven-game winning streak.

Sunday's Results

New York 6, Pittsburgh 6

Pittsburgh 11, Philadelphia 10

Philadelphia 128, Atlanta 114

Baltimore 130, Milwaukee 128

Phoenix 130, Goodrich 126

Atlanta 119, Belknap, Hudson 111

Los Angeles 144 (West 31), Halstead 25

Phoenix 110 (Van Arsdale 20), Grace 21

Montreal Drops To 5th Place

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP).—The plight of the Montreal Canadiens is becoming desperate. The defending Stanley Cup champions dropped into fifth place in the National Hockey League's East Division over the weekend, losing two more games to extend their losing streak to four.

The Canadiens are now three points back of fourth-place Detroit, and ten behind division-leading Boston. With only 13 games left to play, Montreal is in danger of missing the playoffs for the first time in 22 years.

Boston dealt the latest blow to the Canadiens, shutting them out 2-0 yesterday and opening a three-point lead in the East over New York, which played to a scoreless tie with Pittsburgh.

The Canadiens seemed listless against Boston, rarely testing Bruins goalie Ed Johnston, who was making his first start in two weeks. Both Bruins goals came in the first period by John McKenzie and Ken Hodge on tip-ins of Bobby Orr slap shots. The two points gave Orr the scoring leader, 97 for the season.

Rangers 0, Penguins 0

Goalie Al Smith held the Rangers at bay and stretched New York's string to six games without a victory. The shutout was the second in the last three games for New York, which had established an NHL record by scoring in 130 consecutive games until last week. The Rangers had managed just one goal in the last 11 periods.

Black Hawks 3, Flyers 2

Black Poppin fired a pair of goals as Chicago edged into third place in the East three points behind the Rangers, by toppling Philadelphia, 3-2.

North Stars 2, Red Wings 2

Goalie Cesare Maniago kicked out 45 shots and Minnesota remained unbeaten against Detroit this season by tying the Red Wings, 3-2. The tie stretched Detroit's unbeaten streak to six.

Kings 2, Seals 2

Dick Duff of Los Angeles and Ted Hampson of Oakland traded goals 75 seconds apart in the third period as the Kings and Seals battled to a 2-2 tie. Oakland, without a victory in seven games, remained tied with Minnesota for fourth place and a playoff berth in the West.

Judge Rules Maki Hit
Green in Self-Defense

OTTAWA, March 9 (AP).—Wayne Maki of the St. Louis Blues has been cleared of a charge of assaulting growing out of a stick-swinging fight with Ted Green of Boston in a National Hockey League exhibition game Sept. 21.

Judge C. Edward Carter ruled that Maki had acted in self-defense. The charges were brought by Ottawa police after the fight.

Wooden Honored Again

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP).—Johnny Wooden of UICHA has been named the college basketball coach of the year for 1970 by the Associated Press for the second straight year. Wooden, who developed another outstanding team despite the loss by graduation of Lew Alcindor, beat out Kentucky's Dick Harter, 24, and Arkansas' Bob Stanton, who had a final 68.

Palmer fretted ahead of time that the bursts in his hip might start acting up while playing two straight rounds without rest. But he stormed into a one-stroke lead over Lunn at the end of the morning round by equaling the course record again—a feat he accomplished in Friday's opening round.

But Palmer, seeking his third victory in his last seven starts, was unable to hold his edge.

LEADING SCORES

Bob Lunn \$28,000 68-68-67-70-71

Arnold Palmer \$13,875 64-68-64-73-72

Tom Watson \$13,875 71-68-65-65-72

Dick Lotz \$7,655 68-68-68-68-72

Tom Weiskopf \$7,655 68-71-68-68-72

Bruce Crampton \$4,108 67-71-68-74-77

Bruce Devlin \$4,108 67-71-68-74-77

Tom Sturges \$4,108 68-68-68-68-73

Lionel Roberts \$3,036 68-68-68-68-72

Tom Weiskopf \$3,036 68-71-70-69-72

Don Shiner \$2,825 69-68-68-72-72

Charlie Smith \$2,825 68-71-70-69-72

Bob Smith \$2,825 68-71-70-69-72

Sam Snead \$2,825 70-72-71-66-72

Lee Trevino \$2,825 68-68-72-69-72

Jack Nicklaus \$1,862 72-70-68-70-70

Jack Nicklaus \$1,862 72-70-68-70-70

Doug Sanders \$1,862 72-70-68-70-70

Doug Sanders \$1,862 72-70-68-70-70

Kermit Zarley \$1,862 71-76-68-70-70

**Brand new
Chris-Craft at
25%
discount.**

Here's a truly rare opportunity—if you act fast—to own a new Chris-Craft at 25% off.

We have just one model remaining from the 1969 model year. (It is a double cabin design offered at our factory in Fiumicino/Rome, Italy.) It has never been demonstrated. It is offered at discount solely because our 1970 fleet is now available. This boat carries the full Chris-Craft warranty—two years on parts and one year on labor.



Sea Skiff yacht
list price value*
offered at*
\$35,438
\$27,500

Sleeps 6. Featuring a hull with starburst sides, a hard chine, and a convex bottom of tough marine plywood, the 26' Sea Skiff has twin 230-hp engines for speeds to 32 mph. Its double cabin design offers comfortable sleeping and privacy for 3 couples. Beam: 12'8". Extra equipment included in the offering price: folding top with side curtains, rails and sunshades.

For full information, contact Mrs. Sally Blochlinger, sales administrator, Chris-Craft S.A., 35, chemin de Fumerolles, 1007 Lausanne, Switzerland. Telephone: (021) 27 66 55 or telex 24358; or Mr. Ciro Pugliese, Chris-Craft of Italy S.p.A., P.O. Box 34, 00054 Fiumicino, Italy. Telephone: 06376-6440 138 or telex 61611.

*Prices given are f.o.b. Fiumicino.

Chris-Craft

LA CALAVADOS

TOE TURNER — LOS LATINOS
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
RECOMMENDED BY
THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE
CHAMPS-ELYSEES

Pussy Cat

The most exciting Parisian Girls

Open night from 10 p.m. till down
22 h. Open every day. Tel. 01-43-01-11.

RECOMMENDED BY
THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE
CHAMPS-ELYSEES

